#### LIFE SAVED BY SWAMP-ROOT The Wonderful Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy. SAMPLE BOTTLE SENT FREE BY MAIL

Swamp-Root, discovered by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, promptly cures kidney, liver, bladder and urle acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizzi-

ness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel or calculi, bloating, sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, suppression of or compelled to pass water often day and The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-

famous kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver, bladder or uric acid trouble you will find it just the remedy you need. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and a pamphlet that tells all about it, including many of the thousands of letters received from sufferers cured, both sent free by mail. Write Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y .. and please be sure to mention that you read this

ous offer in The Washington Daily Star. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

### "THE CHILDREN'S WORLD."

#### Child Life Here to Be Reproduced in Russian Exhibit. From the New York Tribune.

The international exhibition to be known as "The Children's World," which is to take place in St. Petersburg, Russia, this winter, under the patronage of the Dowager Empress, Maria Feodorovna, is somthing which has never been attempted before, and is an undertaking of much importance. A deep interest is being taken in the matter in this country, but the time remaining for preparation is so short that it will be impossible to make the American exhibit as complete or interesting as is desired. To collect a large exhibit and send it to such a distant city as St. Petersburg in time would be impossible, and it is therefore proposed to make up the exhibit largely of photographs, which will be shown in wing cabinets, and will represent as far as pos-sible every phase of child life in the United

In addition to the photographs there will also be a model household nursery, arranged by Mrs. Henry Hirshfield and already shown at the Pan-American and Charleston exhibitions. In regard to this part of the exhibit Mrs. Hirshfield says:
"We lead the world in a good many par-

ticulars when it comes to the equipment of our nurseries, and I think we can show the visitors to the Russian exhibition something very valuable. The English are in advance of us in their system of training, but the English mother does not have the nursery conveniences that the American mother can command. We have better tollet and sanitary arrangements and a more simple and comfortable system of dressing the infant. We also have the finest kindergarten ma-terials in the world, though we got the kindergarten from Germany.

The American Institute of Social Service has been asked by the Russian government to assist in the organization of an exhibition committee, and a large number of letto educators and others interested in

child life have already been sent out.

The exhibition, which will last for two months in the height of the St. Petersburg season, will be held in the imperial palace of Tauride, one of the oldest and most in-teresting of the royal dwellings. The exhi-bition proper will be arranged in the winter garden, which occupies a court in the cen-ter of the palace and is roofed with glass. In the halls of the palace will be festivities and amusements for the children and con-

veniences for the parents.
"The Children's World" will include everything in any way related to the life of children. The handicrafts of children, such as pokering, fretwork, weaving, etc., will be shown. In the hyglenic section will be ilfants, natural and artificial nourishment, hygiene before and after school age, vac-cination, infirmaries for children, charitable institutions for children, medical colonies for children, children's school gardens and the hygiene of blind, deaf, dumb and defective children.

There will be an art section, with pictures of child life by Russian and foreign artists, sculptures and photographs. Statistics and other data concerning the condition of child workers and the regulation of their labor will be collected, and an historicalethnographical section will contain illustra-tions of historical events from the life of child heroes, discoveries and inventions of children, works of young authors, artists and composers, and ethnographical peculiarities of the life of children of different

An industrial section will be devoted to the clothing of children and materials for the same, the furnishing of the nursery, playthings, games, etc., and there will be a complete pedagogical exhibit, a department in which Russia is particularly interested.

#### The Humors of War. From the London Truth.

Among the humors of the late war the following incident well deserves to be recorded. The true Irish flavor about it is equal to anything in Lever's novels. I may say that this narrative comes from an officer of whose veracity and accuracy I am perfectly satisfied:

"Some time in the year 1901 a certain regiment of Irish yeomanry arrived at Springfontein, under an officer well known as a good sportsman in his county in Ireland. On his arrival he was ordered to jos a column in the neighborhood of Smithfield, some forty miles distant. He started with his men to find the column. This, however, like many things in South Africa, was more easily ordered than executed. In a country in which you can hide 100,000 men in a tenmile square and lose them, it was not surprising that he was unable to find a column of 500 men. After wandering for a few days aimlessly, the colonel thought it better truck the railway line some four miles

south of Springfontein.
"As soon as the force was perceived the nearest block house promptly opened fire on the yeomanry. The gallant colonel, who had come out to fight and was not going to be disappointed if he could help it, at once saw his opportunity. He put out his men in skirmishing order, and made a determined and well-conceived attack on the offending block house. The noise of battle awakened the attention of the nearest block house on the north side, which also promptly opened fire on the right flank of the Irishmen. The battle continued merrily for two hours or so, and a spirited assault was about to be made on the first block house by the yeomanry when an armored house by the yeomanry when an armored train arrived on the scene, and, the nature of the conflict being discovered, stopped the hostilities. The colonel of the yeomanry being asked why he had returned the fire of the block house, replied in excited accents, "Begorra, they fired on me men!" It is said he was ordered to go to Pretoria to explain matters, but his ingenuous reply so charmed Lord Kitchener that nothing further was ever heard of 'the battle of apringtontein."

### Back Again.

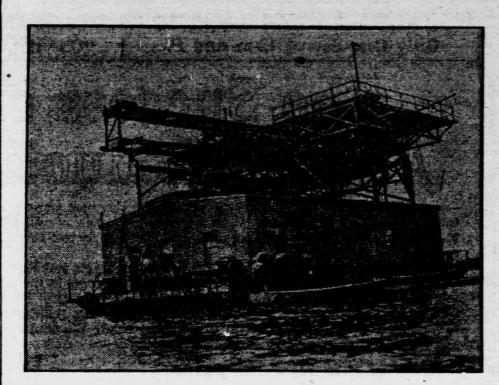
From the Philadelphia Press.

Towns-"Aster wrote a poem the other day, and he sent it to the 'Hicult Maga-

Browne-"Yes: I know." Towne-"He's just crazy to see it ap-Browne-"He was crazy when he sappear this morning-in his mail."



No heart depressant or narcotic, but a brain clearer and stomach settler; it brings the fiver and bowels into healthy action. Used by American Physicians nearly 40 years. 50c. and \$1, at Dr



THE BUZZARD AT WIDEWATER.

heart" talk with McGregor, with the result that he agreed to feed them at so much a head. The table consisted of a board placed across two barrels. The bill of fare

had as its principal attraction fish. But such fish! Taken from the river fresh ev-

mry day; fried to a crisp.

McGregor's chef proved himself to be a

friend in time of need. He made good coffee, and an occasional dish of rice, with

home-made bread, caused the newspaper-men to take on a new lease of life and give

thanks that they were living. Many delightful bits of repartee might be heard at the table of the Hotel McGregor when every one was feeling in good fettle and the pangs of hunger had been satisfied.

"Dick" Moncure runs the little store, the only store, in Widewater. He is also post-

master. Moncure, by the way, knows more about hunting with hounds than per-

haps any other person in Virginia, and that is saying a great deal. He is a good

fellow and he enjoys a prosperous business The Moncure Chateau.

A two-story house, up a steep embank-

ment from the depot, is Moncure's home.

But Moncure's wife is not at home this

summer. She is a foe of malaria, the same

as all the rest of the women folk of Widewater. When the first really warm day of

summer put in an appearance Mrs. Moncure hied herself to the country.

A nephew of Moncure's is spending his vacation at Widewater. He was sleeping nights at the Moncure chateau and getting his meals himself. Postmaster Moncure shared the prandial med with his

shared the prandial meal with his nephew. A happy thought struck the nephew.

to the hearts of the men who had been

And There Was Rejoicing.

The smiles that enlightened the features

of the newspapermen would have been a fit

subject for a painting by Raphael. The

news was broken to Fisherman McGregor

at the evening meal of fish and coffee that

It was explained to him that no fault

could be found with his treatment of them; that he had certainly demonstrated his

made at once to have McGregor transferred to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Depart-

ment, as all life-saving stations are.

Peaceful slumber and quiet pervaded the

Moncure mansion that night. There was an aching void at the McGregor table the

next morning. Two soap boxes that had been improvised for chairs were ruthlessly

The Man From Richmond.

When the newspaper bunch struck Wide-

water the agent of the railroad found that

productions of so many men. The Western

stant traffic back and forth of steam and

goes on inside is known only to the dozen

or so persons who are employed there and, who, until Mr. Truxtun Beale came down

this week, were transported in a tug every night to the Mount Vernon Ducking Club,

On the wide veranda of the Moncure man-

sion the newspaper men gather in the even ing and the few persons who make up the

summer population of Widewater congre-

gate nearby, often mingle with them, to

hear the songs that are sung and the stories

through the glasses is made at the house-boat and the newspapermen seek their beds. Early in the morning they are up and in their sail boats off to the "ark" to

A hundred yards or so to the north of the

Hotel Moncure, all kinds of names are applied to this haven of newspapermen, is a fine residence, surrounded by a pretty

grove and lawn, the front of which looks directly out upon the "ark."

This was once the home of Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee. It was also the temporary home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, soon after the civil war. The place is now in the posses-

sion of Mr. Alfred Pyke, who came here from England and married a Miss Waller. He purchased the old Lee home and with his family lives there in luxury and com-

Where Cleveland Visited.

Adjoining the old Lee home is "Clifton,"

the ancestral home of the Wallers. In the

river, only a short distance from "Clifton"

s the duck blind where former President

Cleveland spent many hours at his favorite

sport while he was occupant of the White

House. He came here often as the guest

of Col. Withers Waller, the proprietor of the "Clifton" estate. His nights here were spent in a large chamber overlooking the

Potomac.

Widewater has received more gratuitous advertising since the Langley "ark" was anchored off here than at any time in her existence. The Norfolk steamers, which follow the channel of the river toward the Maryland shore, and pass within a few hundred yards of the "ark," reach here on the downward trip about 9 o'clock every evening.

evening.

The searchlight is played upon the highouseboat and the passengers gather on the decks to catch a glimpse of it.

The conductors and others of the crews of the passenger trains that go through here every day are plied with questions about the air ship and the "ark" and they point out the queer object in the river to the passenger.

A Great Waste.

Noozey-"So it seems that Cardinal Sarto

Kloseman-"Lucky? Huh! I guess you

From the Philadelphia Press.

don't read the papers."

night.

Where Langley's "Buzzard" Holds Full Sway.

HISTORIC SETTLEMENT

HOW THE NEWSPAPERMEN PASS AWAY THE TIME.

Found It a Case of "Dig or Starve" at First, but Finally Won

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

WIDEWATER, Va., August 8.-For the past month the eyes of American scientists and all persons who are interested in the development of science have been turned toward this little place.

Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institu-tion chose the broad area of water in the Potomac off Widewater to make the test of he model for his flying machine and also the test of the machine should the model

A happy thought struck the nephew. Newspapermen are good fellows, he said to himself. They must eat and sleep the same as other beasts.

This young fellow, "Jack" Barrett by name, solved the whole problem, and there-by endeared himself for all time to come to the hearts of the men who had been do satisfactory work.

banished from their offices to Widewater. The Moncure home was turned into a tem-Widewater is one of the oldest towns in the United States. The town itself-it is porary hotel. scarcely entitled to that consideration in ."If you can double up in bed and stand two beds in a room I can take care of you," said Barrett to a bunch of the newsname, for there are not a dozen buildings all told in the settlement-claims to have papermen, who were gathered about the depot discussing their lot and incidentally keeping a weather eye on the Langley "ark" out in the river. been inhabited even before the first colonial settlement at Jamestown.

The people of Jamestown, who are looking forward with mingled pleasure and pride to the great exposition that will commemorate the founding of that town, will likely take issue with the people of Widewater over this claim; but sure enough, one can find tombstones in the cemeteries in this old county of Stafford that carry dates which go back to the early part of the seventeenth century.

#### Battles All Around.

During the civil war there were battles all around Widewater; that is, on land. by rail, was the scene of one of the blood-

internecine conflict.

Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and many other flerce fights were fought within hearing distance of Widewater. Only three miles south of this quaint settlement is Aquia creek, which was the cast aside. The newspaper men sat down to a spread of corn cake, eggs, egg bread, not biscuits, tea, coffee, buttermilk and other toothsome delicacies for the first time in scene of numerous conflicts between federal gun boats and confederate troops.

The surrounding country abounds with historic interest. About seven miles distant, back in Stafford county, is the old Aquia church, one of the few colonial churches now in use as places of worship. The people hereabouts are proud of the y of their county and they are constantly perpetuating the memory of their ancestors who hewed the forests and cleared the farms that are rich in products.

The Potomac river off Widewater is actually three miles wide, although there are persons living here who, until a civil engineer connected with the Langley party made observations with his instruments a few days ago, would have staked their lives that the river was at least calculation four miles in width.

## Excellent Place for Test.

There is a stretch of the river at this width of what would appear to be eight or ten miles. A better place to test the "buzsard," the name applied to Professor Langley's mysterious invention, would be hard to find.

The house boat, on which is the super-structure from which the model and the airship itself will be launched for tests, is painted a dark brown, and to the eye of a person on shore here it resembles a colossal beetle, if one can fetch his imagination to

beetle, if one can fetch his imagination to bear on such an object.

The railroad station is the principal rendesvous for everybody in Widewater. It is a one-story, wooden building, which contains two rooms. One of these rooms is for persons waiting to take a train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, the other is utilized by the agent of the reitroad, who is also the telegrant. operator and general utility man.
When the Langley "ark"—all kinds of names are applied to this big houseboat—was towed from Washington here and anchored in the river, about a month ago, there was an influx of newspapermen to

Widewater.

The people of this place never saw so many real newspapermen before. With the advent of the newspapermen came, quite naturally, a desire for accommodations. Newspapermen have to sleep and to eat, despite any mistaken impressio be entertained to the contrary.

## Afraid of Malaria.

The hamlet, village, town, or whatever name you may choose to call it, of Widewater faces the Potomac. The river is within 100 feet of the railroad tracks. The women folk, who love their homes and are contented and happy when snow and frosts obtain, are thoroughly imbued with the thought that malaria lurks in the atmosphere of Widewater.

woman that she is wrong. Even the hus-bands in Widewater appreciate the useless-ness of such efforts; so they consent to their spouses leaving the town for the summer. As a rule, they go back into the country a few miles, where their husbands may have their company in the evenings, if the former are content to mount a horse and ride over the rough roads that lead to the interior of the county.

so it was that, when the newspapermen, representing papers in all parts of the United States, swooped down on Widewater, they found themselves confronted with a "condition rather than a theory," to borrow a term of a former President of the United States. It was a case of "dig or

starve."
The newspapermen dug.
By persuasion, places were obtained to sleep at night; but to get something to eat was a harder problem to solve. One enterprising newspaperman conceived the idea of telegraphing to a hotel in Fredericksburg for sandwiches and cold provender that could be transported by train. This met a hearty response on the part of his colleagues; but a constant diet of sandwiches will in time weary the hardiest constitution.

## The Hotel McGregor.

A few yards away from the depot, pulled up on the bank of the river, is a small house boat, used as a home by a man named McGregor, who fishes the Potomac for a livelihood. This little house boat has two bunks—places for himself and a cook to sleep; room for a stove and a few other appurtenances that come handy in "keeping" Kloseman—"Yes, but the papers also say

Movement to Obtain Legislation by Congress.

DEALINGS ON MARGINS

AGITATION FOR ABOLITION OF SPECULATIVE TRADING.

Daniel Sully on the Outlook for Cotton -No Probability of Coal Famine-What It Costs to Run a Yacht.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. NEW YORK, August 7, 1903. A determined effort to stop "cornering" in the products of the soil will be made at the coming session of Congress. Prominent mill men in Philadelphia are reported to be engineering a movement for such legislation, having been advised that Congress can take such action because "cornering" cotton is in violation of the act prohibiting restraint of interstate and foreign trade. It is pointed out, however, that the southern states are not the only places in the world where cotton can be grown. Africa, as Egypt has proved, can produce a splendid fiber and legislation which would interfere with trade might destroy the industry in this country. Those who oppose the prohibitory legislation say that the only way to check "cornering" is by bringing popular and business opinion into such shape that the acts of men, the tendency of which is to paralyze industry and to aid foreign competitors, will be regarded as so dis-reputable that they will finally cease, or at least be reduced to inconsiderable numbers

On the other hand, those who wish to prevent "cornering" say that the robber barons of old, who seized merchandise in transit and would not let traders pass through their dominions without paying a heavy toll, were no worse than men of the present age who buy up all the offerings of a commodity, for the sake of producing an artificial scarcity which will enable them to advance prices and make extravagant profits. The robber barons used the force of arms. The modern makers of "corners" rely upon the force which comes from the possession of money. Their control of the markets is as immoral as was the old robber barons' control of the highways of commerce, and a government which derives its power from the people must sooner or later find a way to protect the people from the exactions of the men who conduct

#### Dealings on Margins.

A cry is now being raised here to ston dealings in stocks on margin. A prominent banker declares that whenever there is a period of prosperity in this country a set of "stock gamblers" proceeds to strike a blow at progress by over-speculating on margin and by over-flotation of watered stock. After a time the bubble bursts, prices collapse, failures are announced, con-fidence is shaken and the trouble, which started in Wall street as a result of speculative excesses, communicates itself to outside legitimate business, which but for this cause would have continued active along lines of normal expansion. The only remedy, he thinks, is to enact laws rigidly restricting the capitalization of companies so that it shall always represent actual values, and prohibiting entirely trading on

but the corner in the cotton market, have served to revive to some extent the agita-tion for the abolition of speculative trading by law. Ten years ago there was a deterability as a life saver. It was suggested by one thankful soul that an effort should be mined but unsuccessful effort to pass what was known as the Hatch anti-option bill, which would have stopped all trading in options and probably closed most of the produce and cotton exchanges in the councorner in cotton, there is a revival of that agitation. This cotton corner, it may be said, has inflicted more injury to the business of the country than the excess in stock speculation. The effect of the lotter is, as effect of the cotton corner is direct and severe. It has closed mills, checked exports and produced semi-stagnation in the cotton ture of the business situation that is now he would be unable to send out by wire the

#### distinctly unfavorable. Evils of Over-Speculation,

Union Telegraph Company was notified, and Commenting on this matter, a financial one of the best men in the service was sent authority says: "There is no question up from Richmond. White, by name and by whatever of the evils of overspeculation, nature, has won the hearts of all here by his which is only another name for gambling. cheerful manner and the good nature and rapidity with which he sends out the "stuff" Whether the gambling takes the form of inflation of prices of stocks by pools or A charming view it is from the Moncure chateau. The wide expanse of water, the Maryland cliffs in the distance, the conlocks of securities on margin, or whethe it takes the form of a corner in cotton or grain. it is bad in both cases, although grain, it is bad in both cases, although generally more injurious in the latter. As a matter of fact, most of our panics are caused, or at least are introduced, by a collapse of such inflation in prices as the stant traine back and forth of steam and salling craft, all are restful to the eye. With the aid of field glasses one may keep a close tab on what is going on about the Langley houseboat. And that is all. What result of speculative excesses. But to pro-hibit option and margin trading by law mould be a cure worse than the disease. The uses of speculation are so many that the fact that it is so easily and so often abused is not sufficient reason to abolish it altogether. The action of Germany several years ago, in abolishing option trading in grain, was attended with results more injurious than any of the evils of speculation would have been. The practical question is not that of the prohibition of speculation, but the checking of overspeculation."

Does Not Expect Lower Cotton.

Daniel J. Sully, the ex-cotton king, and W. P. Brown, the reigning monarch of that staple, were both on the floor of the xchange a few days ago. Sully said: "I do not see anything that seems to mean ower cotton. The closing of many mills lewer cotton. The closing of many mills does not mean lower cotton. The price of cotton is not controlled by the action of the mills, and there is no reason for any one to say that the mills have closed for lack of business. There is a demand for cotton goods and there will be an increase in the price of the manufactured article—if it is in fact too low—until it reaches the proper level at which the mills can buy cotton at the price which natural conditions make and manufacture it at a legitimate profit." Brown refused to say anything for publication, but he is busily engaged in the market.

The Coal Output.

Although the coal miners have threatened to inaugurate a strike next year while the presidential contest is in progress, there is no probability of a coal famine like that experienced a year ago. The tonnage so far this year has already far outstripped that of the entire twelve months of 1902. The movement of this trade is now said to be of the entire twelve months of 1902. The movement of this trade is now said to be on a more conservative and satisfactory basis than ever before in its history. As a result of mutual confidence and thorough understanding the properties are in stronger position than ever before, and the workers are on a basis where they profit by the increased value of the coal in open market. The minimum price of coal has been practically fixed by the general government for a term of three years from last November. This has a decided bearing upon general trade conditions, and the retailer and consumer are sure of the strength and soundness of the trade as a whole. The movement from the producer to the consumer has come down to a measured system. There is also a disposition to give soft coal greater leeway in manufacturing industries. In the case of an engineer who was arrested here for using bituminous coal, Justice Mayer of the court of special sessions said: "This is a commercial community. We have driven too many community. coal, Justice Mayer of the court of special sessions said: "This is a commercial community. We have driven too many commercial industries outside of the city. We want the business and the money to stay in this community. We are compelled in the construction of the ordinance to find the defendant guilty, but the short of it is that the defendant engineer will have sentence suspended." tence suspended."
One of the city papers says that if Justice Mayer is right there is no reason why all commercial interests should not go back to the cheap and filthy fuel, and New York become like Chicago and Pittsburg.

The Expense of Yachting.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company:

Gentlemen-Whereas in the lease between Henry Strong and yourselves of the premises No. 1226 F street northwest, dated February I. 1903, you are entitled to full thirty days' notice to vacate the premises in case Henry Strong so elects, I have this morning received instructions from him to notify you, and I hereby notify you, that he desires possession of said premises on the 1st day of August, 1903.

<del>^^^^</del>

E. C. BAUMGRAS, Agent for Henry Strong.

Washington, D. C., June 27, 1903.

# Last Week of the Sale.

The past week has been one grand rush. People have evidently discovered that we are not standing on price at all, but are selling off this stock regardless of cost. We have just one more week ahead of us, and we are going to make desperate efforts to dispose of the balance of the stock. There is still a great quantity of goods-Furniture, some Rugs and Carpets, some Draperies-but the lines are all more or less incomplete. We recognize this fact, and have made prices correspondingly low. If you want genuine bargains, you had better come and see what we have left. You can buy anything here now for about

# Half What It Would Cost You Anywhere Else.

We cannot quote prices, or mention any of the articles, as there is no reserve stock, and things are being snapped up so quickly that the very articles we mentioned would probably be sold by the time

We cannot guarantee immediate delivery, but we will be as prompt as possible.

# Grand Rapids Furniture 1226 F St. N. W.

etc., but statistics do not bear out the assertion. On the contrary, steam yachting is more of a fad than ever before, although the cost of running steam craft is enormous. Over \$50,000,000 is invested in America's yachting fleet, and of this \$40,000,000 is invested in steam yachts. The latter number more than 600 vessels. The approximate annual cost of running this fleet is as follows: Wages of 5,000 protessionals, seamen, engineers, firemen, cooks, stewards, waiters and coal passers, \$1,500,-000; stores, including ice, provisions, wine and entertaining, \$3,500,000; repairs and insurance, \$1,000,000. Grand total, \$6,000,000

It is easier for an owner to rent a first-It is easier for an owner to rent a first-class steam yacht than to rent an estate at Newport. While there are no fixed rates at which yachts may be chartered, the price is usually at the rate of \$10 a month for each "yacht ton." W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant registers 2,184; the Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel, registers 1,797 tons, and the Virginia about 470 tons. This would make the rental of a boat like the Valiant more than \$20,000 a month; the Margarita, more than \$20,000 a month; the Margarita, \$17,000, and the Virginia about \$4,500.

## ART NOTES.

An old painting, purchased some time ag by Dr. Wallace Neff of this city, has recently been identified as a picture of the battle of North Point and the work of one Washington, in August, 1814, the British fortnight. troops moved toward Baltimore, but were met and repulsed by the American army at North Point on September 12, and it is this historic scene which the painting represents. In the foreground a long line of the victorious army is seen, while in the distance an equally regular line of redcoats can be distinguished beyond a somewhat thick grove of trees. The painting has been made on a wooden panel about twenty inches in height by sixty in width, and is quaintly primitive, both in execution and design. In composition it is of the panoramic order, though it easily divides into three parts and the interest is well focused on a central group of mounted officers. Technically, the most remarkable feature of the painting is the almost countless number of figures it contains. None measures more than two inches, yet all in the foreground are drawn with care and tolerable accuracy, and even those in the distance armore than indicated.

was blackened by age and sadly out of repair, but even after its restoration the identity of its theme and painter was undiscovered until a colored print, which was identical to the minutest detail, and at the same time had the desired information engraved beneath it, was found in Baltimore.

This, also, Dr. Neff now owns and has placed beneath the painting, which in all probability is the original. Furthermore, as to the little believers in fairy lore. by dint of search, a curious little leather American troops participating, has come to light, in which the name of Thomas Ruckle, a sergeant in the "Washington Blues," is found. It would seem, therefore, that the painting must have been executed by an eye-witness, and, from the date on the lithograph, not later than 1820. As an example of the American art of that period, and as an historical document, it is of unusual interest and value, and would doubtess be highly prized by any museum or gal-

Testimony of the international reputation of one of our local painters, Mr. Carl Guthers, has been recently given by his appointment on the international jury of seection for the art exhibition which is to be held in St. Louis next year in connection with the Louisiana purchase fair. Mr. Gutherz was a member of a similar jury for the Chicago exposition, but was excused from active duty on account of absence from this country, being abroad that entire resentatives' reading room in the Library of Congress he has executed important mural decorations for the Fort wayne court house and the People's Church of St. Paul, besides a number of notable easel pictures and portraits. His painting of General Lee seated on the trunk of a fallen tree after the battle of Appomattox, which is now in the lower loan room of the Corcoran Gallery, has attracted much attention and called forth high praise from well known southerners, among whom is Senator Morgan of Alabams. It is, however, in the realm of the ideal, spiritual and poetical that Mr. Guthers most surely excels. He is truly a poet-painter and among the most uplifting of modern artistic religious interpretations must be numbered his paintings of the "Departing Spirit," the "Incarnation" and the "Creation." Mr. Guthers is spending the summer in his picturesque Rockville home, but is at his town studio a part of each week finishing the commissions he has on hand and making sketches and plans for the large canvas he is to paint for the St. Louis exhibition.

To realize the mission of the print di-vision of the Library of Congress or the value its well chosen exhibits are to the general public it is only necessary to visit the library one of these warm summer evenings. There, in the stately corridors in which the collections of stchings, wood

and women examining with earnest interes and women examining with earnest interest the contents of the cases. These people, generally speaking, belong apparently to the middle class, whose work occupies their daylight hours and to whom the evening opening of the reading room and exhibits is a real boon. Great interest by both day and evening visitors is manifested in the models of the Washington of today and of the future, made to illustrate the park commission's plans which is in itself park commission's plans, which is in itself a significant fact, and moreover an earn-est of the possible realization of the "City Beautiful."

Miss Susanne Gutherz is still at Bar Harbor, where she has been the guest for the past month of Mrs. John B. Henderson. During that time she has painted one or more portraits and executed some ilustrative poster work.

Another of the landmarks in the old art quarter has fallen into the hands of the Philistines and will soon lose its identity. War Department so long occupied by Mr. Harold Macdonald, Mr. R. LeGrand Johnston, Miss Sands and Miss Burdett has been sold and its tenants obliged to find other quarters. Mr. Macdenald, Miss Sands and Miss Burdett have taken studios in one of the old houses on the north side of H street between 15th street and Vermont avenue, which seems in every way equally suitable and attractive, and where they will prob-Thomas Ruckle. After the burning of ably be permanently settled within the next

> None would applaud the march of progress more enthusiastically than artists were they not so often witnesses of the ruthless destruction of their own haunts and holy places which follows in its wake. Not long ago the artists of the western world were obliged to band together and protest against the laying of a railroad through the forest of Fontainbleau; and more recently, at the unveiling of a monument to Onslow Ford in St. John's Wood, London, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema felt called upon to appeal to the people to aid in preserving as it is today that section of the city which for so long has been famous as the home of artists and men of letters.

Miss Hattie E. Burdett made lately an attractive little illustrative sketch in pastels which was peculiarly appropriate to the season. On a grassy hillside, behind which a big, round, jolly moon had just appeared, six little elfs are seen dancing, hand in hand, around the magic circle, while to the right, seated on the turf, the

Three books recently issued have for the local public an artistic as well as a literary interest, owing to the fact that their illustrators are, or were, at one time to be counted among the Washington artists. Mr. Felix Mahoney, who illustrated "The Senator's Sweetheart," by Rosseter Willard, is the cartoonist for The Evening Star, and may, therefore, still be numbered among the resident workers; but Mr. George Gibb, the author of "The Love of Monsieur," and its debonnaire frontispiece, has transferred his allegiance to Philadel-phia, and for Mr. Charles Livingston Bull, the principal illustrator of Jack London's "Call of the Wild," one must turn to New York. All three show clever and admirable work, which reflects real credit upon the city where they learned the a b c's of art and began their artistic careers.

Already it has been proposed to have the large figure symbolizing Colorado, which August Zeller has executed for the St. Louis exposition, put in marble at the close of the fair and placed in the capitol at Denver. This figure is of a woman with well developed muscles, wearing a helmet and manifold drapery and holding a pick, signifying the state's great mining inter-ests. It has been described as a serious, studied and imposing work.

Marble busts of Ralph Waldo Emersor and James Martineau were unveiled in the hall of the Passmore Edwards settlement, Tanstock place, London, on July 16, by the American ambassador, Mr. Choate, and by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist, re-

Mr. Choate is reported to have serior suggested that a statue of Queen Victo be erected in Washington, forgetting, as some one has aptly said, that even monu-mental charity should begin at home.

An event of more than co

tance will be the beginning of work upon the Tonto storage reservoir in Arizona, the tion law. The Salt River valley has been chosen by the government engineers as

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